

THE JOURNAL.

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GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, - - - JAN. 23, 1893.

An apprentice wanted at this office.

See new advertisements.

The outlines of the new Postage
Bill will be found under the Con-
gressional head.

For late news see telegraphic
head.

We cut the following from the
Louisville Journal. The Mayville
people have become thoroughly awake
to the importance of a Railroad connec-
tion with the South and West by way
of Lexington, and with the East by means
of the Virginia Central road. It is their
wish that this road should strike the
Ohio as low down as possible, so as to
secure its connexion with Cincinnati
by way of Lexington instead of Chillicothe.
Read what they are doing:

The city council of Mayville have
passed resolutions recommending to
the Governor of Kentucky, Thomas B.
Satterton as a commissioner or agent,
on behalf of the State, to visit the cities
of Washington, Richmond and Balti-
more, to promote a connection of the
railroads from Washington by way of
Big Sandy, Mayville, Lexington and
Louisville, with the Virginia Central
Railroad. A better appointment could
not be made.

That an effort of this kind would
be made was well understood by those de-
sirous that said road should tap the Ohio
at the mouth of Big Kanawha; and the
report of the Committee to the Point
Pleasant meeting anticipated the main
arguments in favor of the Lexington
connexion, so far as it could from a lim-
ited knowledge of facts.

We think there can be no doubt that
this Central road, at no distant day,
is to be pushed forward to the Ohio river,
there to meet other roads connecting
with Cincinnati, as the point from which
it is to form its connexion further West
as well as South. The only question
to be settled is, shall Cincinnati be
reached by way of central Ohio (Chil-
licothe) or central Kentucky (Lexington).
Although it is obviously for the
interest of the company to seek the for-
mer connexion, and we believe a ma-
jority of the real friends of the road in
Western Virginia so understand it, yet
superior diligence on the part of the
friends of the latter, may make the
worse appear the better reason. We
give the above as an indication of the
spirit of the friends of a Lexington con-
nexion. On our outside will be found
the proceedings of a meeting held at
Point Pleasant on the same subject.

Banks and Currency.
The report of the committee on
Banks and the currency in the Con-
stitutional Convention was before
that body the other day, but its con-
sideration was postponed until Mon-
day next. This report embodies the
most radical notions of the no-Bank
party—providing for the total anni-
hilation of all paper currency in
Ohio. We notice that Mr. Case,
(Democrat), has presented an amend-
ment providing to submit the matter
separately to the people. This is
certainly to be preferred to the incor-
poration of the ultra doctrines of
the report, into the Constitution by
the Convention; but the Convention
must be dull indeed if they do not
know that the same question has
been settled again and again by the
popular vote of the State. Those
really desirous of conforming, in this
matter, to the wishes of a majority
of the people, cannot mistake that
wish.

The action of the Convention on
this subject will be watched with
much interest and anxiety.

GEN. CASE, NOT A CANDIDATE.
Gen. Case, in a letter to Hon. Andrew
Stevenson, of Virginia, says:

"I beg leave to say that no cir-
cumstances can possible arise which
would induce me again to permit my
name to be brought forward in con-
nection with the Chief Magistracy of
our common country. My inclina-
tion and my sense of duty equally
dictates this course."

Jenny Lind arrived at Hava-
na on the 4th; her first concert was
to be on the 10th. Tickets from \$17
to \$1.50.

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O.
F. of Ohio is now in session in Cincin-
nati.

Resignation.
Judge Vance, of Butler county,
has resigned his seat in the Constitu-
tional Convention. Some of his
constituents held a meeting, disap-
proved his votes on the repeal ques-
tion, and requested him to resign,
and he has complied with the request.
An election to supply his place was
ordered by the Gov., to be held on
Monday next. The radicals complain
that the time is too short for them
to meet, discuss the question, and
nominate a candidate. We presume
Judge Vance will be returned; at
least he ought to be.

The Statesman says that the elec-
tion is to be held on the 5th of Feb-
ruary, not the 27th inst.

Mr. Ewing has our thanks for a
copy of his speech on the Bradbury
resolutions in reply to Senator Bright.
It occupies nearly ten columns of the
Intelligencer, and is a triumphant vin-
dication of the administration in re-
moving such men as Weller.

Richard Broadhead has been elec-
ted Senator from Pennsylvania to take
the place of Daniel Sturgeon, whose
term expires on the 4th of March next.

Mr. NASH, of the Convention,
sends us a copy of the speech of Mr.
Case, of Licking, in that body, on the
question of repeal. Mr. Case is one
of the twelve who refused to vote for
the repeal without the compensation
clause when existing acts of incorpora-
tion are repealed. His position, after
an honest examination of his reasons,
cannot fail to secure the approval of
every right-minded Democrat in the
State.

Also we have received from the same
gentleman the speech of Mr. Stanbury
on the same subject. It is represented
as an able and conclusive argument.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.—The States-
man (not the best authority) says the
Whig caucus have nominated HIRSH
GRISWOLD for the six year term of
U. S. Senator, beating Henry Stan-
bury and Charles Anderson. Also
Mr. Lyman late editor of the Zanes-
ville Courier was nominated for Au-
ditor.

The Louisville Courier.
We have omitted to notice before
the improvement of our old friend, the
Louisville Courier. It comes to us in an
entire new suit and greatly enlarged,
and makes one of the best appearances
of any paper west of the mountains.
Right glad to see this evidence of thrift
in that establishment.

The "Atlantic."
Considerable uneasiness is felt for
the safety of the steamer Atlantic,
now out some 25 days from Liver-
pool, and not been heard of. A tel-
egraphic dispatch from New York
the 19th, says a ship has been seen
off Halifax cut in two, apparently
by a collision with some vessel. Hon.
Abbot Lawrence was on board.
The Asia, which sailed a week later,
has arrived.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO.—Memo-
rials are in circulation for signatures,
asking Congress to improve the naviga-
tion of the Ohio by the construction
of an additional canal around the Falls
at Louisville of increased capacity. Such
a petition will be found at the Book
Store, which all desiring can sign it.

BIOLOGY.—Mr. H. CRANE has been
amusing our citizens the last few eve-
nings, at the Episcopal church, with his
experiments in this science. He lec-
tures again to-night.

A school master, by the name
of Morrow, was murdered by two of
his scholars, in Clermont county,
on the 9th inst. The teacher at-
tempted to correct the younger
brother of one of them, when they
fell upon him, and beat out his brains
with sticks of stove wood. The
murderers' names are John Dale and
John Groves.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—The agent for this
work is now in our county soliciting
subscription to this work. The sub-
scription price is \$3.75. The work
is represented as containing between
ten and eleven hundred pages, ac-
companied with a map of the United
States of the latest date.

The World's Fair.
Among the articles received by
the Executive Committee on the
subject of the World's Fair, at
Washington City, to be transported
by them to London, we notice the
following from Ohio:

Ohio.—1st. Lightning-rod points
and insulators; 2d. Preserved peach-
es; 3d. Fine shirt; 4th. Machine for
Hemp dressing; 5th. Amer'n Cataw-
ba wine; 6th. Surgical instruments;
7th. Plow; 8th. Steam dried corn-
meal; 9th. Commercial and banking
tables, printed calicoes, beef, tallow,
and lard; improved bank-lock, &c.

For the Gallipolis Journal.

MEASURES. Editors: Permit a few
thoughts to be offered to your readers
for their consideration on the above cap-
tion.

That the education of females is as
important to society, and as necessary
and indispensable to them as individ-
uals, as that of the other sex, and that the
education of both is a matter of the
deepest and most lasting interest to com-
munity, are truths in which all con-
cur. The latter a universal, political axiom,
sanctioned by every Legislature; the
former, however, not having that due
and particular appreciation of by com-
munity which its importance demands.
Were a preference necessarily to be
given, and had we the power of that
preference, we should have it that edu-
cation be conferred on females only.
Their active benevolence would diffuse
it every where, and for the reason also
that in proportion to their elevation in
the social compact is the progress and
elevation of the species—a principle
which all history proves.

There ought, therefore, on the prin-
ciples of general polity, to be schools
set apart and dedicated to this particular
object, and this only. The public
ought to take an interest in building up
and patronizing such seminaries where-
in learning (the only real source of hu-
man dignity and importance) might be
obtained.

But the principal object had in view
in calling attention to this subject is as
to the benefit to be derived in building
up an institution of this character, a
seminary for the education of young
ladies in our own village.

Fortunately for the success of such
an enterprise, a fine building has been
obtained, situated in a secluded but
central part of the town, a good instruc-
tress is at her post, and nothing is now
wanting but the patronage of the public.
Will not the public second an endeavor
so happily begun? An endeavor which
looks to the actual prospect that at a day
not far distant, when it will be consid-
ered a permanent institution, and resorted
to by young ladies from various parts
of the country.

Will not the young ladies of our own
vicinity, beautiful as they are known to
be, add still to their charms by promot-
ing the success of the Gallipolis Semi-
nary? Our town would derive great
advantage from such an establishment,
of additional value to its society and
social circles, and certainly it would be
a rare and peculiar honor of being
member of a society distinguished for
the refinement and intelligence of its
beautiful females.

FRANCIS.

From Belize, Guatemala and Yucatan.
Papers of the 14th December have
been received at New Orleans, from
Honduras.

The American brig *Octavia*, from
Chagres, put into Belize in distress, be-
ing out of provisions. She had a num-
ber of passengers on board from Califor-
nia, having with them a large amount
of gold dust.

Another party, having sent their gold
by way of Chagres, arrived at Belize,
having traversed Central America,
and were detained some time. They
left California in a sailing vessel, with
a number of others, amounting to
upwards of two hundred individuals,
bound for Realajo or Panama, but
being out of provisions and water they
put into the port of Acapulco, on the
Pacific. Thence they traveled to
the Gulf coast.

In Guatemala the war against the
mountainers was still raging. On
November 14th, a skirmish took
place in the mountains of Changuis,
between the Government troops and
the rebels. After four hours' hard
fighting, the insurgents were dislodg-
ed, leaving forty-nine dead, four
prisoners, and a large amount of
munitions of war. The Government
troops lost five soldiers, and four of-
ficers slightly wounded.

There was a rumor in Belize that
the British are about to appoint a
Governor over the Island of Roatan,
which they appropriated to them-
selves some time ago.

The most distressing accounts
have been received from Yucatan.—
The whites are now in a worse posi-
tion than ever before. During the
short armistice with the Indians, the
people of Merida (no doubt supposing
that hostilities were at an end) again
wished to assert their independence
of Mexico—those of Campeche, on
the other hand, are opposed to such
a measure; the consequence is, an
outbreak being expected, some of
the garrisons stationed in the interior
have been withdrawn. The In-
dians taking advantage of this rup-
ture, pounced upon their enemies
about the 10th ult. in the town of
Tecas, took them by surprise, and
burnt nearly all the houses, killing
some three hundred, besides wounding
a great number, and taking
270 stand of arms. The Indians had
only six killed outright and eight
wounded. It is expected that ere
long Bacalar will fall into the hands
of the Indians.

Horton, of the Senate, and Messrs.
Bundy and Cherrington, of the
House, have our thanks for Legisla-
tive documents.

We have seen two different state-
ments of the time of holding courts in
this circuit; for this reason we give
neither. We shall take the trouble to
be correctly informed by next week.

The Louisville Journal has re-
ceived a letter from Mr. Barnum, say-
ing that Jenny Lind will be at New
Orleans by the 1st of February, and
remain there some weeks. She will
also be in Louisville after her engage-
ment in New Orleans.

Congressional.

Jan. 13th.
SENATE.—Mr. Cooper presented
three memorials from Pennsylvania,
asking for the repeal of the Fugitive
Slave Law. He said that the great
body of the people of Pennsylvania
were in favor of the Fugitive Slave
acts.

The Senate took up the bill to cede
public lands to States on condition
that they should cede them in limited
quantities to actual settlers without
cost.

HOUSE.—Mr. Chandler offered a
resolution to reduce the value of
silver coin by increasing the alloy so
as to prevent the exportation.

The Postage Bill was taken up in
Committee.

Jan. 14th.
The proceedings for the 14th were
published under the telegraphic head
last week.

Jan. 15th.
SENATE.—The bill to cede public
lands to the State in which they lie,
was taken up and debated.

HOUSE.—Soon after organizing, the
House went into Committee of the
Whole and took up the bill to reduce
postage.

The amendment, as amended yes-
terday, providing for 3 cents when pre-
paid and 5 cents when not prepaid,
was rejected.

The Committee then adopted a
three cent rate. Yeas 91, nays
90.

The second section of the bill es-
tablishing postage on newspapers
was read, when various amendments
were offered, but without coming to
any conclusion, the Committee rose
and the House adjourned.

Jan. 16th.
SENATE.—Mr. Seward presented
numerous petitions praying for the
repeal of the fugitive slave law, and
for the abolition of slavery in Utah,
New Mexico and the District of
Columbia—all laid on the table.

The French Spoliation bill was
taken up.—Mr. Smith in favor of the
bill.

HOUSE.—Resolved itself into com-
mittee of the whole and took up the
postage bill.

The second section was agreed to
establishing the following rates of
postage:

Printed matter weighing two
ounces, one cent. Bound books not
weighing over thirty ounces, to be
considered mailable matter. News-
papers delivered in the States where
printed at one half the above rates.
Newspapers to circulate within the
city or in the country within thirty
miles of where printed, free. A re-
duction of fifty per cent to be made
on magazines when postage prepaid.

The bill was further amended au-
thorizing the issue of three cent
pieces, and making provisions for sup-
plying Postmasters with three cent
stamps, the counterfeiting of which
shall be deemed felony.

Mr. Dickey ineffectually endeav-
ored to substitute stamped envelopes
for stamps.

Mr. Crowell moved to abolish the
franking privilege, but the motion
was lost—yeas 44, nays 99.

Several substitutes were offered
for the entire bill, one of which was
pending when the committee rose
and the House adjourned.

Jan. 17.
Mr. Downs offered a resolution
fixing Friday of each week for the
consideration of private bills. Agreed
to.

Mr. Smith concluded his speech in
favor of the bill paying American
claims on account of French spoliations
lost to 1801.

HOUSE.—In Committee of the
Whole, the bill to reduce the rates of
postage was taken up.

The substitutes were rejected and
the committee rose and reported the
bill as agreed to yesterday.

Mr. Hall moved to lay the bill on
the table; yeas 81, nays 131.

The question was taken on the
Amendment of the Committee of the
Whole, to strike out three cents
pre-paid, and five cents when not
pre-paid, and insert three cent uni-
form rate, and agreed to other amend-
ments. The following is a synopsis
of the bill:

Each letter per half ounce, three
cents. No post office or post route
to be discontinued or compensation
diminished. Printed matter one
cent for two oz. or less, and one cent
for each additional ounce or fraction.
Bound books not weighing over
twenty ounces, deemed mailable.—
Newspapers delivered in the State
where printed, one half of the foreign
rates, and no postage on those mailed
to actual subscribers in the county
where printed, or within thirty miles.
Fifty per cent to be deducted from
postage on magazines when pre-paid.
Three cent pieces to be issued, and
stamps to be printed as now, to forge
which is a felony. One million and
a half dollars is appropriated to meet
deficiency in the revenue. Letters
uncalled for in two weeks to be ad-
vertised once only. The Postmaster
General to establish post routes in
cities and towns, leaving suitable
places of deposit, the letters to be
collected by carriers and delivered
at one or two cents each, on the
penny post system.

Separate votes were taken on each
amendment, and the bill finally pas-
sed, yeas 130, nays 75.

Jan. 18th.
SENATE.—The Senate was not in
session to-day, having adjourned over
until Monday.

HOUSE.—The House went into
Committee on private bills.
No business of importance was
transacted and the House adjourned
at an early hour.

Legislature.

Jan. 14th.
SENATE.—A large mass of miscel-
laneous business was disposed of this
morning.

In the afternoon the resolutions on
the Fugitive Slave Law were called
up, and Mr. Sutliff spoke until
adjournment against the measure.

The report of the Board of Ag-
riculture was received and ordered
to be printed.

HOUSE.—The bill to authorize the
town of Portsmouth to negotiate
bonds passed.

The bill to amend the charter for
the town of Macon as reported by
the Committee was disagreed to.

Mr. Zinn asked to be excused from
serving on the Committee. He con-
sidered the rejection of the Commit-
tee's amendment to the bill as a cen-
sure of the committee.

Messrs. Grimes and Culburn also
asked to be excused, and after some
debate the request was granted to
each.

The Special Committee on Mr. Col-
burn's case excused him from all
blame.

Adjourned.

Jan. 15th.

SENATE.—Mr. Broadwell rose to
a question of privilege. He refer-
red to the Fulton township resolu-
tions, and said the balance of the
Hamilton county delegation had de-
nied the knowledge of anything
about the movement to annex Fult-
on to Cincinnati, and if he did not
deny it, the charge would rest upon
him. He said he knew nothing about
the matter.

The Fugitive Slave law was de-
bated during the remainder of the
day.

HOUSE.—A large number of bills
of local interest were disposed of.

A bill to authorize a township in
Huron county to subscribe to a cer-
tain Railroad was lost. Yeas 30,
nays 34.

A bill was introduced to revise the
entire system of taxation.

Reports of Standing Committees.—
Mr. Bundy reported back the bill to
repeal so much of the act to author-
ize the commissioners of Jackson
county to subscribe to the capital
stock of the Ironton Railroad Com-
pany.

Mr. Fee moved to strike out the first
section, which authorizes the
commissioners to transfer their sub-
scriptions to the Hocking Valley
Road.

Mr. Bundy opposed the amend-
ment, and explained the object of the
bill at length.

Mr. Fee withdrew his amendment,
and moved to strike out all after the
first section, and insert a new bill.

On motion of Mr. Fee, the bill
and pending amendment were laid
on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fee from the standing com-
mittee on Privileges and Elections,
to whom was referred the petitions
of sundry citizens of Jackson county,
for the election of G. W. Hale as-
sociate Judge of that county, made
a report adverse to the prayer of the
petitioners, "because Mr. Hale was a
Whig and believed in the doctrine of
vested rights, against a free soil-
er, because he would permit justice
to give the culprit freedom; and in
favor of the election of some good
democrat." The report was laid on
the table.

Jan. 16th.

A resolution to go into certain
elections on Monday next was
agreed to. The Fugitive Slave Law
was further debated.

HOUSE.—To authorize the trustees
of Huron township, in Erie county,
to subscribe the sum of twenty thou-
sand dollars to the capital stock of
the Huron and Oxford Railroad
Company, was read the third time.

Mr. Smith of Clermont moved to
indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. Pratt demanded a call of the
House, and 67 members were found
present.

Mr. Schiff hoped that all further
proceedings under the call would be
dispensed with. He understood that
no opposition was manifested to the
bill at home, and he for one was wil-
ling to vote for it. He was sorry to
see his democratic friends disposed
to run this thing into the ground.

Mr. Smith, of Clermont, would
advise that gentleman, (Mr. Schiff),
to go and take his seat on the Whig
side at once. If he wants to cut
our throats that is the place for him.

Mr. Schiff. I am willing to com-
pare my democracy with yours any
day.

Mr. Liff asked his colleague when
he had experienced the new birth.

Mr. Schiff was willing to compare
democracy.

The yeas and nays being demanded
on the motion to postpone the ques-
tion was taken and resulted—yeas 27,
nays 37.

So the motion was lost.

When the name of Mr. Zinn was
called, he arose and stated he had
thought of voting for the indefinite
postponement of the bill, but since

the little thrust he had given to Mr.
Schiff he would change. Mr. Zinn
with much emphasis voted, No.

A voice, on the Locofoco side,
"there's a soft."

Mr. Zinn. Maybe not so much as
you think.

The Loco members further defined
their position and their "Democracy,"
when the bill was passed, yeas 37,
nays 27.

Legislature.

Jan. 17th.

SENATE.—Mr. Pardee continued
his remarks against the Fugitive
Slave Law. Mr. Geiger made a
speech in reply to Mr. Pardee. Mr.
Barnes continued the discussion.

HOUSE.—The Senate resolution to
go into the election of certain asso-
ciate judges was laid on the table.—
A resolution to adjourn February
10th was laid on the table.

The bill to authorize the transfer
of the Jackson county subscription
from the Iron Railroad to the Scioto
and Hocking Valley road was taken
up. Mr. Moore spoke at great
length.

Jan. 18.

SENATE.—Mr. Randall spoke
against the Fugitive Slave Law.

Nothing of interest in the House.

End of the Seventh Week.

The Legislature has been in session
for seven weeks. We confess the
business is not so far advanced as we
hoped to see it at this time. We do
not now think an adjournment will
be had before the 1st of March.—
None of the important business of
the session is finished; the elections
are not yet begun.

The debate on the several sets of
resolutions on the slavery question
has commenced in both Houses, and
has been continued in the Senate for
several days past. Messrs. Sutliff,
Simpson, Pardee, Geiger, Burns and
Randall have spoken at length on
their several resolutions, and gener-
ally with much ability. The state
of our columns does not admit of
publishing their remarks in full. It
is probable that resolutions affirming
the constitutionality of the law and
the necessity of putting down forcible
resistance, will be passed, coupled
with suggestions of amendments
that will make it more acceptable to
the North, and better protect the
rights of the free black, without im-
pairing the validity of the law as a
remedy for the slaveholder. A few
days will determine these things.
[State Journal.]

Convention.

Jan. 13th.

The report of the Committee on
Public Debts and Public Works was
then taken up. The 6th section,
given in full on Saturday, prohibits
counties, cities, towns, etc., from sub-
scribing to joint stock companies,
corporations, &c. Mr. Cutler's test
amendment to the effect that no tax
shall ever be levied for the construc-
tion of bridges, highways, etc., being
under consideration.

Mr. McCotnick moved to amend
by striking out the word "no," and
inserting the article "a," yeas 28,
nays 52. Lost.

The question being then taken on
Cutler's amendment, it was lost, yeas
none, nays 84.

Motion to strike out 6th section
lost. The report was ordered to a
third reading on Wednesday.

Jan. 14th.

The report on Jurisprudence was
taken up. The report provides that
the General Assembly at its first
session after the adoption of the Con-
stitution shall provide for the ap-
pointment of Commissioners, to re-
vise the rules and proceedings at law,
&c. After a long debate, the report
was laid on the table. A communi-
cation was read from Judge Vance,
stating he should forward his res